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4. The best troops of the Army are the armored division and the mechanized division. Besides the armored, artillery and technical units they have together 13 motorized battalions. The two divisions now have between them 22-25 heavy JS tanks, 40-45 Soviet 85 mm, assault guns and 320-330 T-34/85 tanks.
5. The headquarters of the 1st Hungarian Fighter Division is at Kunmadaras Airfield. The equipment of its units with modern materiel is in progress. Aside from this, Hungary has three independent air regiments, which can hardly be regarded as useful in support tasks, because their equipment is obsolescent.
6. The total number of the Hungarian Army is 250,000 to 280,000 men. Development has been hindered by lack of barracks. There is an effort to relieve this by reconstruction of some of the aristocratic castles seized in 1945. Thus an artillery regiment, and three technical battalions have been quartered in the castle of Prince Festetch at Keszthely, and the Eszterháza Castle at Tata is now used by the Armored Officers' School.
7. At present, members of five yearly classes are on active service, apart from the "volunteers" of two other classes. Troops of the classes of 1930 and 1931 are in their first year of service, those of 1928 and 1929 are in their second year, and those of the 1927 and 1928 classes are in their third year with technical troops, artillery and air units. Members of the 1932 and 1933 classes are serving on a volunteer basis with technical and air troops with the objective of becoming career officers, after having been chosen by the Party. Their numbers can be expected to decrease, since many will only attain noncommissioned officer ranks, and others will not be taken into active service on a career basis.
8. According to the current plan, the strength of the Army is to be increased to 350,000-360,000 by the end of the year. In May 1952, it was announced that larger number of recruits would be taken in in October and November 1952. It is planned that if the international position permits, large contingents of the currently serving classes will be released in the fall. On the other hand, members of older classes who have as yet done no service are to be called up, and other contingents recalled for refresher training.
9. The number of active officers and noncommissioned officers is about 16,000. They are subjected to continual purges, as in all Communist countries. Many new officers have to be relieved for lack of technical knowledge. A short time ago there was an effort to take in former staff officers and active former noncommissioned officers because of their technical training. The rule was to take in those who had no record of anti-Communism, but to place them in lower ranks than they held in the old Army. As frequently happens in Communist countries, one department does not know what the other is doing; most of the notices of recall to the colors were returned with the annotation that the persons could not be located. The AVH and the Party had rated them as unreliable and had them deported. Some were dead, some in the USSR, others working as forced laborers in mines.

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